United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

17-1035

In The

United States Court of Appeals

For The Second Circuit

P75

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Appellee,

vs.

PASQUALE MADDALENA,

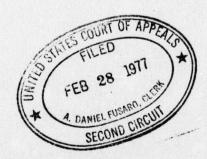
Defendant-Appellant.

ON APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES

DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN

DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

APPELLANT'S APPENDIX



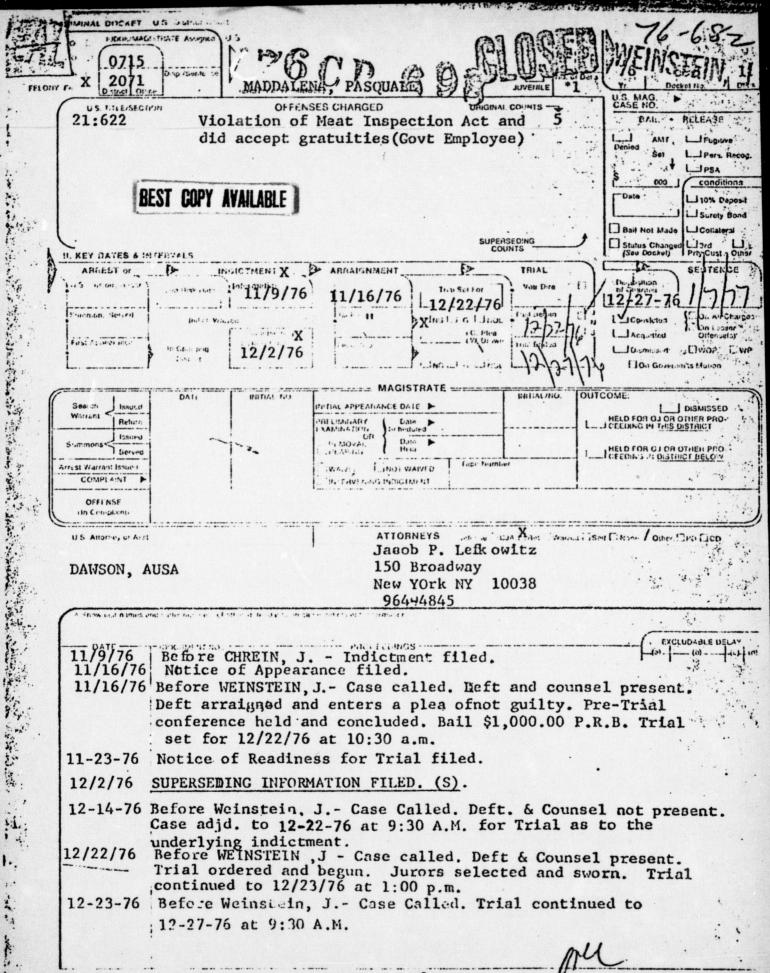
TO: UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
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New York
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Brooklyn, New York 11201

JACK LEFKOWITZ, ESQUIRE
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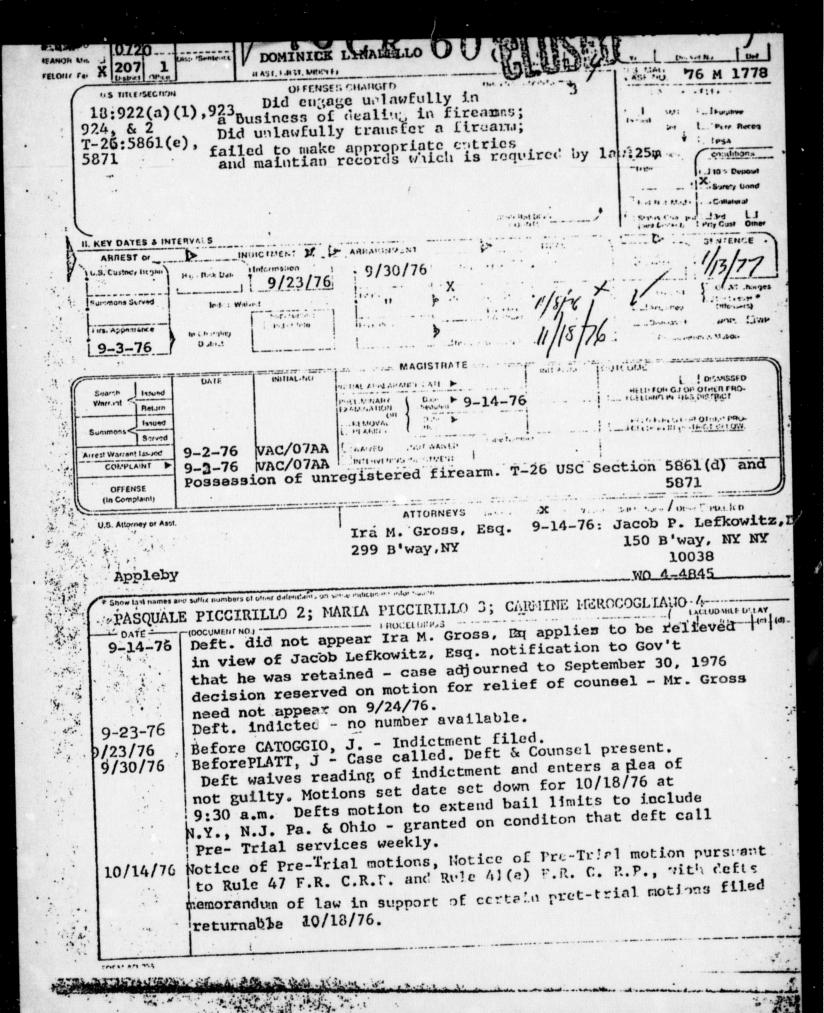
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-28-75	IV. PROCEEDINGS (continued) PAGE 1900 Internal Set Date End Date Line Cost (d) A Enternal (e)
-7X-/0 1	Stenographer's Transcript dated December 22, 1976
	and December 23, 1976 filed.
1	and December 23, 1976 filed. Before Weinstein, J Case Called. Deft. & Counsel Before Weinstein, J Case Called. Deft's. motion
2-27-76	Before Weinstein, J Case Called. Beft's. motion present. Trial resumed. Govt. rests. Deft's. motion
•	present. Trial resumed. Govt. rests. to dismiss the indictment is denied. Deft. rests. to dismiss the indictment of acquittal is denied.
	to dismiss the indictment is defiled. Deft's motion for judgment of acquittal is denied. Deft's motion for judgment of acquittal is denied.
	Deft's. motion for judgment of acquary sums up in Govt. sums up. Deft. sums up. Mr. Dawson sums up in Govt. sums up. Deft. sums up. Alternates discharged.
	Govt. sums up. Deft. sums up. Hr. Banders discharged. rebuttal. Court charges Jury. Alternates discharged.
4.	rebuttal. Court charges Jury. Attended to Jury Marshals sworn. Jury retires for deliberation. Jury Marshals sworn. Jury retires for GUILTY as to counts
· 4.	Marshals sworn. Jury retires lot delity as to counts returns and renders a verdict of GUILTY as to counts.
1	returns and renders a verdict of dollars. Deft's. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Jury polled and discharged. Deft's. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Jury polled and discharged. Trial concluded.
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	Sentence set for 1-/-// at 7.50 to Counsel tresent.
77/77	Defere WEINSTEIN, J Case Called of 18 months
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	as to each of counts 1,2,3,4, and 5, to full counts 1,2,4,4, and 5, to full counts 1,2,4,4, and 5, to full counts 1,2,4,4, a
	1 CFAV OI EXECUTED.
7/77	Bail continued. Judgment & commitment filed. Certified copies to Marshals.
1111	Cose colled Deft & Counsel present.
17/77	I - Case Called. Doza
	On motion of AUSA Daswoon the underlying superseding information
	is dismissed.
1/7/77	is dismissed. By WEINSTEIN J Order of dismissal for the superseding informat; ion
	1 63100
1/17/77	Notice of Appeal filed. Notice of Appeal mailed Docket entries and duplicate of Notice of Appeal mailed
1/17/77	
4	Record on appeal certified and mailed to the court
1-27-77	Record on appear certified
24	of appeals Stenographer's Transcript dated January 7, 1977 filed. Stenographer's Transcript dated January 7, 1977 filed.
1.28.77	Stenographer's Transcript dated January 7, Stenographer's Transcript dated January 7, Order filed received from the Court of Appeals that the Order filed received from the Court of Appeals that the
1.31.77	Order filed received from the court of 1977 filed. record be filed on or before January 31, 1977 filed.
2-4-77	BEFERE Acknowledgment received the filed for receipt of record on appeal & filed and mailed to the C of A.
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10/18/76	Before PLATT, J Case called. Deft & Counsel prese	eft.			
	Motion for discovery withdrawn with leave to renew. I motion for return - granted on condition indicated in	the		1	11
	record. Trial set down for 10/26/76 at 9:30 a.m.				1
	Affirmation of Jacob P.Lefkowitz filed		. :		
10-26-76	Before Platt, J Case Called. James Bernard is order	ed	10		. a.n.
10-26-76	substituted for Louis Rosenthal as atty. for Deft. ME	RCCL	ONAI		63
	Trial set down for 11-3-76 at 9:30 A.M.			1	C. ola
11-8-76	Refore Plant J Case Called. Deft. & Counsel presen	t.		1.	0 66
11-0 10	Trial ordered and begun. Deft's motion for return or	1 1			E He
	property - granted Deft's motion to dismiss counts	1 4		1 %	S SETTI
	h 2 and 3 of the indictment - denied to leave to rene	ew.	1. 14	1	
	Deft's motion for severance - denied. Trial held and		14 6	14	4
	continued to 11-9-76 at 10:00 A.M.		. A	12	1.29.
11-9-76	Before Platt, J - case called - deft & atty present	-	. 41	11	A. Char
17	defts motion for suppressing Govts. Ex.11 - defiled	t 1.	y	13	-0.0
4	1 trial contd to 11-10-76	1 1	#1		1
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11-11-76	Trial resumed. Trial continued to 11-15-76 at 10:00	A.M.		1 5	
11-15-76	Refore Platt. J Case Called. Deft & Counsel presen	at.			1
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	and declaration of a mistrial - denied. Dett's. moti	rou		1.00	
	for withdrawal of a juror and declaration of a mistr	rial	t	1	N.F
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11-16-76	Before Platt, J - case called - trial resumed -deft	s		12:	
A	motion for judgment of acquittal and for dismiss	all			1 1/42
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1	recurred Judge charge jurh. Jury retires for deliber	racto	us.	١,	
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

- against -

PASQUALE HADDALENA,

INDICTMENT

Cr. No. 1607/69

4. 7. Lester

11.9.74

Defendant.

76CR 698

THE GRAND JURY CHARGES:

THTRODUCTION

- 1. The Federal Meat Inspection Act, enacted on December 15, 1967 as Title I of the Wholesome Meat Act requires the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the inspection of establishments where meat and meat food products are processed.
- Omaha Notel Supply Corporation, located at 137 Fort Green
 Place, Brooklyn, New York, was engaged in interstate commerce
 and was inspected by inspectors, officers and employees of
 the United States Department of Agriculture, Meat and Poultry
 Inspection Program, pursuant to the Federal Meat Inspection
 Act.
- 3. At all times relevant to this Indictment, the George Korn and Son, Incorporated, located at 639 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, was engaged in interstate commerce and was inspected by inspectors, officers and employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Meat and Poultry Inspection Program, pursuant to the Federal Meat Inspection Act.
- 4. At all times relevant to this Indictment, the Bornstein Brothers, Incorporated, located at 172 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, New York, was engaged in interstate commerce

and was inspected by inspectors, officers and employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Heat and Poultry Inspection Program, pursuant to the Federal Heat Inspection Act.

- AMA Meat Provision, Incorporated, located at 914 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York, was engaged in interstate commerce and was inspected by inspectors, officers and employees of the United States Department of Agriculture, Neat and Poultry Inspection Program, pursuant to the Federal Meat Inspection Act.
- Jacob Zucker, Incorporated, located at 173 South Elliott
 Place, Brooklyn, New York, was engaged in interstate commerce
 and was inspected by inspectors, officers and employees of
 the United States Department of Agriculture, Meat and Poultry
 Inspection Program, pursuant to the Federal Meat Inspection
 Act.
- 7. At all times relevant to this Indictment, the defendant PASQUALE MADDALEUA was an inspector, officer and employee of the United States Department of Agriculture, Meat and Poultry Inspection Program, authorized to perform the duties required by the Federal Meat Inspection Act of 1967.

COUNT OHE

From on or about and between the 4th day of February, 1973 and the 10th day of February, 1973, both dates being approximate and inclusive, within the Eastern District of New York, the defendant PASQUALE MADDALEMA, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly did receive and accept from Omaha

namely, approximately Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.00). (Title 21, United States Code, Section 622).

COUNT TWO

September, 1973 and the 4th day of January, 1974, both dates being approximate and inclusive, within the Eastern District of New York, the defendant PASQUALE MADDALENA, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly did receive and accept from George Korn and Sons, Incorporated, money and other things of value, namely, approximately Twenty-Five Bollars (\$25.00) weekly. (Title 21, United States Codes, Section 622).

COUNT THREE

From on or about and between the 30th day of September, 1973 and the 5th day of January, 1974, both dates being approximate and inclusive, within the Eastern District of New York, the defendant PASQUALE MADDALENA, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly did receive and accept from Bornstein Brothers, Incorporated, money and other things of value, namely, approximately Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) weekly. (Title 21, United States Code, Section 622).

COUNT FOUR

From on or about and between the 6th day of January, 1974 and the 6th day of April, 1974, both dates being approximate and inclusive, within the Eastern District of New York, the defendant PASQUALE MADDALEMA, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly did receive and accept from ANA Meat Provision, Incorporated, money and other things of value, namely, approximately Twenty-Five Dollars (\$25.60) weekly. (Title 21, United States Code, Section 622).

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COUNT FIVE

From on or about and between the 30th day of September, 1973 and the 5th day of January, 1974, both dates being approximate and inclusive, within the Eastern District of New York, the defendant PASQUALE MADDALEMA, unlawfully, wilfully and knowingly did receive and accept from Jacob Zucker, Incorporated, money and other things of value, namely, approximately Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) weekly.

(Title 21, United States Code, Section 622).

A TRUE BILL.

FOREMAN

DAVID G. TRAGER UNITED STATES ATTORNEY EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK



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MR. LEFKOWITZ: Thank you, your Honor.

MR. DAWSON: Your Honor, I have some housekeeping matters and perhaps we can make use of a few moments to dispose of them.

I have premarked a Government list of 3500 material and premarked Government's exhibits for identification. Counsel has been shown both of those types of material. I would like to file this with the clerk.

and I reviewed certain material together and we have agreed on certain stipulations that might expedite.

I would like to place those on the record.

THECOURT: If you have agreed, put them before the jury.

MR. DAWSON: I want to make sure we have a complete understanding before I release the witnesses from out of town.

that the defendant was employed as a United States
Department of Agriculture meat inspector at the
establishment listed in each of the five counts of the
indictment on the dates or between the dates alleged
in each count of the indictment.

MR. LEFKOWITZ: That is correct.

MR. LEFKOWITZ: Okay.

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objection.

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MR. LEFKOWITZ: No objection.

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THE CLERK: Marked in evidence?

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THE COURT: Yes.

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THE CLERK: Government's Exhibit 38 in

MR. DAWSON: I understand counsel has no

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(So marked.)

evidence.

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MR. DAWSON: If your Honor pleases, the Government would like to introduce in this case, in

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addition to the counts alleged, two witnesses concern-

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ing prior similar acts of this defendant. This

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activity as charged in the indictment. For a relatively

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brief period, September 1973 to the early part of 1974.

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Unless the jury is entitled to hear evidence of the

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defendant's prior conduct, it would seem to be

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completely out of context for them to appreciate a

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relatively short period of time -- two months period

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of time -- suddenly materializing out of the blue after

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the defendant had been on the staff of the Department

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of Agriculture for several years.

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These two witnesses would testify to the defendant's similar activity, harrassment activities

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of their operation, solicitation of them for money,

amount of monies, the period of time they paid him, and the set of facts they operated under when the payment was made.

So that when the jury then hears the evidence concerning the acts alleged in the indictment, at least the jury has an understanding of the context --

THE COURT: What period are the independent acts?

MR. DAWSON: The defendant became an inspector in February 1970, he was trained for a brief period of time, the acts occurred '71 and '72.

THE COURT: A year and two years before the ones charged?

MR. DAWSON: Yes.

THE COURT: How many acts?

MR. DAWSON: From the period assigned to each of those places, each week during the period of assignment. The gentlemen do not know how long he was there since there are no Agriculture Department records to establish that.

THE COURT: Same method of operation?

MR. DAWSON: Yes.

THE COURT: What is the objection?

MR. LEFKOWITZ: Your Honor, whatever facts the counsel for the Government has just mentioned were well

known to the Government at the time when they saw fit to present evidence to the Grand Jury. I have seen, by 3500 material which was graciously handed to me today instead of after the witness testified, that one of these two people he's talking about testified before the Grand Jury.

Now, I submit that I don't think it is proper practice to -- if they're aware of any wrongdoing and where the Statute of Limitations does not bar prosecution -- to selectively target for the defendant by way of an indictment and come in on the day of trial and say we would like to introduce other evidence of similar conduct.

THE COURT: You were aware of this before the

. . 'MR. LFFKOWITT: I beg your pardon?

THE COURT: You were aware of this before the date of trial?

MR. LEFKOWITZ: No. But I am not making that a point.

THE COURT: When did you notify counsel?

MR. DAWSON: I think we discussed the case last week.

MR. LEFKOWITZ: Not prior conduct.

MR. DAWSON: No.

THE COURT: When did you tell him about the prior conduct?

MR. DAWSON: I think I gave the material this morning.

THE COURT: That is not enough advance notice,
I think.

MR. DAWSON: The difficulty with pursuing a course such as counsel suggests --

THE COURT: I am not asking for that course.

don't think you have to go before the Grand Jury.

But I think you have to give him some notice. He's

got to try those cases too, in effect.

MR. DAWSON: We certainly can't use it in rebuttal so he will have over the weekend --

THE COURT: If it comes up over the weekend, all right. If the man takes the stand you can cross-examine of course.

Thank you. You may take a few minutes.

(A recess taken at this time.)

(Continued next page)

Your Honor, in connection with : MR. LEFKOWITZ: Mr. Dawson's application at the commencement of trial about the introduction of similar acts, I at that time pointed out to the Court that I had told Mr. Dawson that he had represented to me in the course of my inquiry insofar as motions relating to discovery were concerned that this defendant was charged with wrongdoing on a particular date -- particular date and that there were not acts of any such wrongdoing approaching those dates or prior to those dates. Now, I respectfully am urging upon the Court in view of this representation to keep such testimony or evidence out at this time. MR. DAWSON: If your Honor pleases, my

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MR. DAWSON: If your Honor pleases, my recollection is somewhat different from that of Mr. Lefkowitz. I certainly recall representing to him there was no post-period of the indictment similar acts, I have in my file six similar acts pre the period in the indictment. I can't imagine myself saying I didn't have. If it was a question of one, I could say I overlooked it, but --

THE COURT: You may proceed in accordance with my prior instructions.

MR. DAWSON: I padded it down and told
Mr. Lefkowitz I was seeking only one witness to testify

as to a similar act.

examination, suggesting that the witnesses are mistaken about the identification of this defendant as the person who took bribes — not bribes — or supplement of their income, I think it is appropriate. You may continue.

It will be limited to reduce the possible harm to the defendant, instead of using six prior acts you will only use one prior act. That seems reasonable.

MR. LEFKOWITZ: I just learned it was six.

MR. DAWSON: Two I was prepared to introduce, but I have six in the file. I have given Mr. Lefkowitz the grand jury and notes of interviews of witnesses.

THE COURT: All right, bring in the jury.

(The jury is in the jury box.)

THE COURT: Are we still short one of the jurors?
You are all here now.

MR. DAWSON: May I proceed with the next witness,

THE COURT: Good morning, everybody, I hope you had a pleasant holiday.

JACK BORNSTEIN, a witness called on behalf of the United States of America, was sworn by the Clerk

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jury what occurred between yourself and the defendant with respect to money in 1973?

A I paid the inspector -- I think it was \$25 a week continuously.

Q Would you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury what took place between you and the inspector with respect to money in 1972?

MR. LEFKOWITZ: Objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q You may answer.

A Same thing as in '73.

MR. LEFKOWITZ: Your Honor, I object. There's no evidence in this record that this man worked at his plant in '72. There is a stipulation on file which I entered with Mr. Dawson relating to any employment with this man in '73, from January 4th -- excuse me -- From February 4, '73 to February 10, '73.

THE COURT: Well, you may cross-examine it.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, there may be evidence of an act prior to that charge or acts prior to that charge. Those acts or that act may not be used by you as evidence that this defendant had a bad character and therefore did the bad acts which were charged.

They may be used by you only to show if you believe

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that they existed that there was a plan or that there was an intent or an opportunity, or that this man was the person identified as the inspector charged specifically.

Is that clear? He is not being tried for anything else that he may have done right or wrong or indifferent, but only for those acts charged in the indictment. Is that clear?

And it would be absolutely impermissible for you to conclude from a different act that he was a bad person and therefore did the particular bad acts charged. Is that clear?

Is there any other charge that you would like on behalf of the defendant at this time?

MR. LEFKOWITZ: No, your Honor. But I respectfully submit that in addition to everything else, there was no such representation made to counsel in his request for discovery and particularization.

(continued next page)

Daren-direct

THE COURT: Well, the witness may have been mistaken. And if so, you will develop that on crossexamination.

You may proceed.

Now, Mr. Daren, with respect to 1972, would you tell the ladies and gentlemen of the jury some of the activities of the defendant while he was an inspector at your company premises in 1972?

MR. LEFKOWITZ: Objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

Q You may answer.

A ... Well, upon arriving at our place, the inspector immediately harassed us, coerced us. Well, everything went upside down. Nothing could move. Nothing could go. Everything just stopped. And, frankly speaking, we were at our wit's end.

Q Could you give the ladies and gentlemen of the jury some specifics?

A ... Well, we have a conveyance that -- we did have a conveyance when we were at our former location in '72 where the merchandise used to ride on a belt, stainless steel belt, go down to a -- rather, the machine was stainless The belt was a white plastic. Whatever you want to call it.

Anyway, the merchandise went this way, and it

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know exactly what he's after.

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I'd like to talk for a few moments about an aspect of this case which I think you should bear in mind when you deliberate and discuss this among yourselves. This case isn't only about the defendant. This care is also about the public, about you and I, the people in this courtroom and elsewhere. We all can't be inspectors, whether it's Government inspectors, fire inspectors, and meat inspectors. We have to trust the people to do that for us because it's important work. So we let people apply for that job. And when we give them that job, we give them that badge of office. We give them that power in their hands. We give them the rules in their hands to follow. We give them our hope, our trust, our confidence that they will go out there and not only perform efficiently but honestly.

Obviously, we all can't be there to watch all the people that are watching for us. I submit to you when he would go in to Mr. Cucurullo, or Mr. Katz, or Mr. Rubin, or the others and stick out that hand for that money, that we had placed all that trust in and given all that authority, he was throwing that badge away. He was throwing that trust away because

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he couldn't care less about it. What had to come back in his hand was money. At the end of the day on Friday there was only one thing, not whether the company was running well or not, not whether the conveyor belt was good or not -- money. That was the only thing that mattered. And when he stuck out that hand he knocked our hand away.

You must decide whether you will condone that kind of conduct. You are the public after all. What you say here will matter, whether you will approve this kind of conduct, whether it sits well with you, whether you are satisfied with that; or whether or not you will say, any Federal employee from the highest to the lowest to whom I have entrusted responsibility is accountable to me as a member of the public not to betray me, not to betray that trust, not to say, I want more than the salary that the public is paying. It would be, I submit, a very sad day if all we could do was just hope and trust for the best and never hold anyone accountable. Because then we are at the mercy of the people that we have sent out there to work for us. He is not an inspector for himself. He is inspector for each and everyone of us.

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I suppose there will be an argument that he was out there to guard against bad meat, bad this, bad that. Absolutely correct. But if you remember it's not a question that is in evidence; it is an answer.

There's been not one single bit of testimony that any company paid him money to get any shortcuts to do anything that they weren't entitled to do, or to get him to close his eyes to anything. They all said, after he was paid money he still pointed out violations. They still corrected the things he pointed out. But instead of shutting down an entire company because something went wrong in a corner somewhere, and disappearing, he went by the book and did what he had to do. We have had a lot of implications raised and questions here of witnesses. But it's only those answers that matter. And I submit. to you that those answers are crystal clear. Not one shred of evidence indicating that any of those men wanted to pay him this money, chase him down the hall to stuff money in his pocket, beg him, plead with him to take money to allow them to do something improper. If anything, it is just the opposite.

Interestingly enough, many of them said, we

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Charge of the Court

experience as people of general affairs in the community in interpreting this evidence. This defendant is charged with five separate crimes based on allegations that money was received by him during the years 1973 and 1974. If they are true, this would constitute a crime under the Federal Meat Inspection Act which was passed in 1967, providing for the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture to insure that establishments preparing meat and meat products would be inspected promptly.

Each of the counts has to be considered separately by you. In effect, you are trying five different cases.

Your finding as to guilt or innocence as to each count doesn't necessarily determine now you should find on any other count. But you may consider the evidence as to any count in connection with any other count.

There was evidence of one act not charged.

This may be used by you as evidence of lack of

mistake or plan or intent or opportunity or identity

but not as evidence that this person is a bad person

and therefore committed the bad act charged. If he

Charge of the Court

dian't commit the bad act charged, he must be acquitted. It doesn't make any difference what he may have done or what somebody else may have done.

The first charge reads as follows:

"From on or about the between the 4th day of February, 1973, and 10th day of February, 1973, both dates being approximate and inclusive, this defendant unlawfully, willfully and knowingly did receive and accept from Omaha Hotel Supply Corporation approximately \$25."

The second count is the same except that it charges between September 30th, 1973 and January 4, 1974, the defendant received approximately \$25 weekly from George Korn & Sons, Inc.

The third count similarly charges that between September 30th, 1974 and January 5, 1974, he received approximately \$50 weekly from Bornstein Brothers, Inc.

The fourth count similarly charges between January 6, 1974 and April 6, 1974, the defendant received approximately \$25 weekly from AAA Meat Provisions Inc.

And the fifth charges that between September 30, 1973 and January 5, 1974, the defendant received